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**ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE CANADAGUA, N. Y., June 12, 1857.

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acles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonish in brenchilis, asthma, and all diseases that affect resp arscness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clera-nic speakers and vocalists, it is on this account invais on this account invaluable. Maiden lane, New-York and by Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden is all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot. GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S and WATERS' PIANOS

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OLD STAND, cor. John and Nassau-sts.-GREAT REDUCTION IN SPRING CLOTHING.—N. R. COLLINS & Co. ar closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also their Summers Suris of various kinds are on sale, and will be sold a the very lowest prices. Ragians, Frock Coats, Pauts, Vests, Le. Coll and hearth. the very lowest prices. Lagrange &c. Call and see them.
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New Dork Daily Tribunc

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.

Officer Quinn, of the Court of Sessions, bears painful testimony to the triumph of ruffianism in this City, having been savagely kicked and mauled by two drunken stage drivers, named Francis Coultman and Thomas Burke. The precious pair are locked up.

The small trick of some over zealous friend of the Mayor in making charges of a serious nature against Police Commissioner Cholwell, seems to have returned to plague the inventor. Mr. Patrick Garvin, who swore to the words and weapons with so much circumstantiality, was on Saturday arrested and held to answer for about the meanest crime a man can commit-that of perjury. We give the documents in another column.

Splitting a heavy washbowl over a girl's head, knocking her down and kicking her until she became entirely belpless, is charged to have been the Saturday evening's entertainment of a man calling himself John Moore. He is locked up, the Justice very properly refusing to take bail.

An infernal attempt to kill a wife was made on Saturday, at No. 242 Ninth street. Mary Elizabeth Hubbard, in her ante-mortem examination, after detailing how a beloved husband was gradually changed to a monster by rum, says, that on Saturday "he came to me and placed his arm around my neck; I thought he was going to caress me, as " he was going away; soon I found that he was in " the act of cutting my throat; I called for help " and flung myself on the floor. He endeavored to " raise me up, and I called out, 'He is killing me.' " Upon this some gentlemen in the house came in

. " my wounds, Gov. Robinson's Message to the Free-State Legislature of Kansas will be found in another column. It is neither so long nor so artful as Gov. Walker's, but is more easily understood. Its tone is mod-

" and took him away from me; he was removed by

" some officer, and the doctor came and dressed

erate and cautious, though firm. The Free-State Legislature has again adjourned without doing anything on which the enemies of their cause can fasten an accusation or an indictment. The resolution not to vote at the bogus election of last week was almost universal among the earnest friends of Freedom. The Free-State men have already framed their Constitution; the other party are about to form theirs: then let there be a fair and honest election to decide between the two. Why not?

From MINNESOTA, our latest (St. Paul) advices are to the 13th just., and The Minnesotian of that data confidently claims a Republican majority in

the Constitutional Convention. Its table gives 56 Republicans, 40 Democrats and 6 to hear from. It says, "We think the returns are in sufficiently to "show that the Convention will be decidedly Re-"publican." We do not think this, but we do think the Republicans have at least as good a chance for the Convention as their adversaries, but that the contest is so close that the political complexion of Minnesota will remain to be decided by her first State Election.

The Court of Appeals will to-morrow, we trust -at all events on some day of this week-render its judgment in the case of Fernando Wood against the new Police Commissioners; and whatever that judgment may be, we insist that it be implicitly respected and obesed. We trust it will be clear and thorough, so that no loop-hole shall be left for further contention or cavil. We have noted the fact that six of the eight judges were elected by the Democratic, and but one by the Republican party, not as foreshadowing a partisan decision, but as relieving the judgment of all possible suspicion of being dictated by political favor to our side. We do not regret that the most of the judges are Democrate; we rejoice over it, for we feel that the full responsibility resting on our party to resist the tide of corruption and misrule in our Municipal affairs has now been discharged. Had not the late Legislature acted decisively and efficiently in the premises, the City opponents of the Wood despotism could have justly complained of the neglect of duty. Now, no just repreach can be uttered. The Legislature did what it could for our relief, except with regard to a Registry Law, which ought to have been passed; but everything cannot be accomplished at a single session of a hundred days. No previous Legislature ever did so much to reform abuses and guard against corruption in our Municipal concerns as that of 1857. Its Charter amendments, reorganization of the Board of Supervisors, &c., &c., are not contested in the courts, and are sure to work great practical good. The Police Act is alone resisted; and, should the Court declare it unconstitutional, the duty of the Republicans of the State to the despoiled tax-payers of this city will have been performed, and their responsibility discharged. We may then turn upon our Democratic fellowcitizens and say: "Here we are, gentlemen 'You elected Fernando Wood, and he made the "Municipal Police and the City Administration "what they are. We tried to improve them, but 'your Judges of Appeals stopped us. We are at the end of our tether; the whole matter hence-"forth rests with you. Go ahead with it!"

If, on the other hand, the Court sustains the Police Act, a deep responsibility is devolved on its friends of all parties in this City. We stand pledged to form a far more upright, efficient, reliable, intelligent Police than our City has hitherto enjoyed; and the Commissioners have a right to expect every man of us to do his duty. They mean to do their best: but they cannot achieve success without our faithful cooperation. That friend of the New Police who signs a recommendation to a place on it of one whom he does not know to be honest and capable is guilty of a grievous violation of duty. We beg every one, then, to take care how he signs recommendations, and by no importunity or culpable complaisance be impelled to sign for one he does not know to be worthy and qualified. And let every one who knows good and true men not Republicans, who might be induced to serve, urge them to make application. The persistent lie that we seek to estabhish a "Black Republican Police" can only be put down by a practical refutation. We do not suppose the Commissioners inquire into the politics of applicants; but we know that they are anxious that all parties shall be fairly and fully represented in the service, and that, other things being equal, they would seener appoint Democrats or Americans than Republicans. Again we say, urge citizens of undoubted integrity, capacity and energy to apply, taking care to obtain testimonials from those who know them; and we can assure you that, if they should not be appointed, the fact that they are Democrats or Americans will not have defeated them. The new Commissioners are determined to form an honest, efficient, non-partisan police: and, if they fail, it will be through the fault of others than themselves.

The people of our whole country are interested in the moral character of Fernando Wood, since a knowledge of that is the key to the troubles which bave so seriously convulsed our City. No man can judge fairly and intelligently of these who does not know how naturally, instinctively, all that is ruffinnly and shameless in our City-all that lives by villainy or vice-all the tippling-house keepers, pol icy sellers, pugilists, blacklegs, rowdies, and brothelkeepers of our City, rally around this man, regarding him as their patron, their good genius, and the ægis of their safety. He can, by the aid of his official power and patronage, poll a vote of many thousands here that a good man would shrink from receiving, and no upright magistrate could ever, by possibility, obtain. Give him full swing with his Police, and he will reëlect himself just as often as he chooses, without needing the vote of a single man who lives by honest industry or upon honestly acquired capital. He is the incarnation of all that is disreputable and dangerous in this crowded metropolis, and can poll a vote from every rotten row of our City of at least twenty to one, and far heavier in its total than any one else was ever able to extract from the same locality. We repeat, that are sunk in a mental torpor, and need something no man is qualified to judge of our Municipal | to set their imaginations at work. Whatever stim struggle who does not know what is the character of Fernando Wood.

Take one of its latest illustrations-that which he saw fit to communicate to the public through our columns on Friday last. That there may be no eavil as to terms, we reprint what he stated to one of our reporters (as to others) as baving just passed between himself and Gov. King with respect to Mr. D. D. Conover:

Air. D. D. Cohover:

"I [Wood] told him [Gov. King] that in this who eentroversy, from first to last, I had rather appressed any disposition monifested or the part of my friends, and had counseled peace so far as the Police question was concerned; that that would be determined speedily by the Count of Appeals, to which I is common with every good citizen, would how; but as to the the Street Commissioner question, which was the immediate cause of this difficulty, that was another question, entirely disconsected from the Police; that I was entirely justified in the ejection of Air. Conover, and I should continue to do that as long as he came into the office; that even admitting that he, the Governor, had a right to appoint him, which I did not, still Mr. Conover has not compiled with the law by delty qualifying himself; that it was not only necessary that the Street Campalago. Conever had not compiled with the law by dealy qualifying him self; that it was not only necessary that the Street Commission or should be appointed, but that he had to do certain thing which be had not done; that the Charter of 1837 is ceted that he should comply with the ordinances in existence until otherwise directed by the Common Council; that the Common Council had made no new directions, hence, that the ordinance of 1849 was in full force, and that that ordinance regular than the council of the council o remaner of 1849 was in full force, and that that ordinance itee that the Street Commissioner, before assuming that established the should give two smoothes in \$19,000 each, approved by Mayor; that Mr. Comover had omitted to do that, nor had led his eath of office; that I had not seen Mr. Comover in a mouths, although I am arrested for an assumit and battery him that, aithough the Governor might have the power point him. I certainly could not recognize him until he qualified himself. He brought the oath of office, and of my clerks put it in his packet. The law expressly ites that the Mayor shall approve. These are forms that shouldness for conservations are the cash of t had qualitied filmed. He brought the oath of office, and one of my clerks up it it in his packet. The law expressly requires that the Mayor shall approve. These are forms that are absolutely necessary—as necessary—as to take the oath of office. Hence I told the Governer that I felt fully justified in the course I had taken, and I should persist in that course, be the consequences what they may that, while I respected him as Governor and personally, yet I was to the City of New York what he was to the State of New York.

"He [Gov. King] then said that he had just their that Mr.

Conover had omitted to approve his bonds, and appeared to be very much surprised that that had been omitted."

-Now, we have no belief that Wood has reported Gov. King correctly in many things; but that the Governor should express surprise at such an omission on the part of Mr. Conover is so natural that we think this very likely to be true. Let us see, then, Mr. Conover's explanation of this laches on his part, as given to a reporter for The Times :

this lackes on his part, as given to a reporter for The Times:

"On Saturday last [13th] Mr. Conover, having obtained the bonds and sureties, with the signatures to them as required by the statute, preliminary to entering upon the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, to which he had been newly appointed, he proceeded to the Mayor's office to present the sureties in due form to the Mayor. This was about it a m. He entered the outer office and sent in a message to the Mayor as nouncing his desire to see him. Word was returned that the Mayor was very much engaged, and that it would be some time before he would be at liberty. He waited half an hour, when he sent in a second message, awaying that he had very import ant official papers which he wished to lay before the Mayor. At immediate response came back to this section desage, declaring that the Mayor could not see him (Mr. Conover) nor any body eite that day.

"These messages were conveyed back and forth through the door leading from the main office into the Mayor's private office. Upon the receipt of this latter message. Mr. Conover thought if unnecessary to tarry longer, and immediately proceeded to take his departure. On his way through the narrow hall leading from the main office to fie outer entrance, he saw that parties were having access to the Mayor's through the door communicating from the entrance way to the Mayor's office. He tried to get through this door, but Mr. Matsell. Chief of the Police, who was standing by the door, commanded some policemen in attendance not to let a living soul inside. He afterward discovered, however, that parties were allowed to pass freely to and from the Mayor's not read that he wished to see the Mayor's office and asked Mr. Ming, who was present, writing, if he was the Mayor's conver and that he wished to see the Mayor, to leave some official papers with him. Mr. Ming replied that it would answer every purpose to leave the papers in his care. He then showed Mr. Ming his commissioner, with the Seal of State attach

-We presume no one will doubt the substantial truth of this statement; and in what a light does it not place the chief magistrate of our City? Consider that he called on the Governor unsolicited by the latter and made this direct and circumstantial charge of a serious omission on the part of Mr. Conover, and made this omission the basis of his own justification. He then, so soon as the Governor's back was turned, called around him the newspaper reporters and had it communicated to the next morning's journals. Yet all this time he knew that Mr. Conover failed to present his bond for approval only because the Mayor would not permit him to do so, but finally did submit it to the Mayor's Clerk, which was the best Wood would permit him to do.

The man Wood is obviously impervious to any idea of decency or sense of shame; but this, we trust, is not the case with all his supporters. We appeal, therefore, to the baggage-smashers, passageticket swindlers, policy-sellers, roughs, shoulderhitters, burners, pimps, ruffians and villains generally of our City to say whether they have sunk low enough in the scale of moral being to approve this dodge of their leader and patron. They may relish rascality ever so well in the abstract and under certain circumstances; but what do they think of Wood's statement to the Governor with respect to Mr. Conover ?

We recently gave an account from a London paper of the appearance of Neal Dow, the famous author of the Maine Law, before a London audience. The Times endeavored to crush out beforehand any effort in favor of the doctrine of total abstinence and the legal suppression of grog-shops which Mr. Dow's speech might produce, by a leader which we print in another column, and which some of our New-York papers have published with signs of evident gusto. It would appear from this article that the ground upon which beer (and wine) drinking is defended in England has somewhat changed since the time that Franklin worked in London as a journeyman printer, and at once astonished and refuted his fellow-journeymen by showing himself, though only a water-drinker, yet stronger than any of them. Their porter was held to be absolutely essential to give a laboring man the strength to do his day's work. The Times has somewhat come down from that peg. It insists upon beer or wine merely as necessary condiments-one for the poor, the other for the richtoward the digestion of their dinners.

The difference upon which The T between those who lead a life of out-door exercise and those condemned to the artificial existence of the artisan, mechanic, manufacturing operative, overworked barrister or author, hardly furnishes, we are inclined to think, any valid argument in favor of the use by the latter of alcoholic drinks. It might have been tolerably safe for the English squires of a hundred years ago, whose lives during their waking hours were a long fox-chase, to go to bed drunk every night, as was the custom of most of them, and as Dr. Johnson said was the custom in his youthful days of all the "decent" people of his native city of Litchfield. But we very much doubt whether this operation, or any approach to it, could be repeated with impunity by mere sedentary in-door workers. We question, in fact, very much whether brains overstrained and nerves over tasked are likely to be benefited by either wine or beer. If we are not very much mistaken, those are not the sort of patients to whom this kind of stimulus is recommended, even by those physicians who ascribe to alcoholic liquors a high place in their list of me-

dicinal agents. Since The Times appeals to the experience of mankind, it might recollect that it is precisely among the most savage, indolent, phlegmatic persons that the natural appetite for spirituous liquors exists in the highest degree. Why? Because they ulus such drinks may afford to the stomach, it is the activity they give to all the conceptive faculties in which their great charm consists. The more capacities and more opportunities a man has for he normal exercise of those faculties, the less likely he is to turn to the bottle to help him out. Hence it may fairly be argued, and experience may be appealed to to sustain the argument, that with the progress of civilization, the multiplication of becks, newspapers, public meetings and other things of that sort, the natural call for the stimulus of grog constantly diminishes, and that, directly contrary to the argument of The Times, agricultural laborers, in the lack of all other stimulants to set their brains at work, have ten times greater natural call to stir themselves up with a glass or two than we denizens of cities, always on the stretch and

with brains always agog. That alcoholic drinks possess certain powerful medicinal properties, that perhaps they may be eccasionally used with advantage to prevent or cure dyspepsia, it is not necessary to deny. But all medicines, to be effective, must be used, not habitusily, but occasionally; and it very seldom happens that a man who undertakes to be his own dector in the matter of prescribing for himself, does not do himself a good deal more of harm than of good. It is so with what are commonly termed quack medicines, and it is, we suspect, still oftener the case with those who prescribe for themselves more

palatable but frequently still more questionable mixtures.

It is ridiculous, however, to pretend that the greater part of babitual drinkers drink with a view to promote digestion, or for any other medicinal purpose. They drink much oftener to promote an appetite for food which they have no stomachs to digest, and oftener yet to enjoy the excitement or the soothing effect of incipient intoxication. Even The Times admits that habitual drupkenness is an evil, though it seems to be pretty liberal in its ideas of the extent to which one may go without subjecting himself to that charge. A man, it would seem, might, in the opinion of The Times, be drunk once in twenty-four hours, and yet escape the stigma of habitual drunkenness. Yet it may be very true that a considerable portion of the community, and that the best portion, do not need the interference of prohibitive liquor laws to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. But then this is just as true of every other kind of prehibitive law. Laws are not made for the protection of the strong or the restraint of the goed, but for the protection of the weak and the terror of the wicked. In the case also of all laws, especially those of a sanative character, the convenience of the few has to be subordinated to the good of the many; and we are not aware that in this respect laws for the restriction of liquor-selling differ at all from a large class of enactments of which all admit the justice, propriety and neces-

We sing of Pisciculture! And what the dence s Pisciculture? we think we hear the rare exception of an unlearned reader of THE TRIBUNE ask. Agriculture we know, and Horticulture, and Floriculture: but what is Pisciculture? Be patient and attend, worthy friend, and you shall be instructed, as you have often been before by us, and, as we humbly trust, you shall often be again. It does not intend the cultivation of the land, like agriculture, but that of the waters. The sea has long been used as a symbol of barrenness, and the rivers have not been generally regarded as capable of being made by labor and ingenuity the source of increasing stores of food, and so of wealth. But that is all changed now, and the waves of the ocean and the swift waters of the running stream may be made to yield themselves to the skill and industry of man almost as uncomplainingly and as abundantly as the boon earth herself. And this is through the recent improvements in the science of Pisciculture, or the propagation of fish by artificial means. This has already been carried to a very great extent in Europe, especially in France, though it has not been in use much more than ten years. And there is no limit to the possibilities of its extension in this country.

This practice of increasing the production of fish by artificial means is no newthing. The Chinese bave had it for centuries, together with gunpowder. printing, the mariner's compass, and almost everything that we pride ourselves upon as essentia portions of our civilization. The early Romans also cultivated it very successfully, though it was unaccountably disused in the later ages of the Republic and the Empire, when the passion for fish almost amounted to a mania. All through the middle ages, strict laws were enforced for the preservation of fish, by prohibiting their capture at the spawning period, and when of tender age. At ontime, it was even a capital crime to catch young salmon in Scotland. To this day, on the continent of Europe, where the multiplication of food is an object of so great political as well as economical importance (it being perfectly true, as Cobbett said, that it is hard to make a fellow with a full belly a rebel), the preservation of fish is part of the regular police arrangements of the Governments.

Though many experiments were made in Italy and London and elsewhere, during the last century, toward the artificial multiplication of fish, the world owes the miraculous draughts to which it may now reasonably look forward, to a simple fisherman of La Bresse, of the name of Joseph Remy. He associated with himself another fisherman, named-Antoine Géhin, while in the process of discovery and their names are inseparably connected with this new development of science. They were led by their intelligent observation of the habits of the finny tribe, with whom their pursuits lay, to almost precisely the same experiments which the savants of France and Germany had tried in this direction. Their practical skill, however, enabled them to bring them to a successful result which all the learning of the wise had failed of. The Government of France took it up, and, following the policy which distinguishes her management of such matters from that pursued in England, these two unlearned fishermen were placed at the head of the Commission for stocking the waters of France with fish, for the singular reason that they knew more about the matter than anybody else-a proceeding that might well astonish the Tite Barnacle interest and all the members of the Circumlocution Office.

The process consists in the artificial expression of the spawn and milt of the fish, the mixture of which in the water is essential to the vividication of the eggs, and then stirring them gently together. If this be done with a proper regard to the natural conditions of the propagation of the fish, the eggs in due time disclose their young; and by this means great multitudes may be saved for their own enjoyment and ours, which would have been lost by the accidents to which such embryonic atoms are liable in the cold world on which they are thrown. It is to guard against this inevitable danger that nature provides the fish with such countless multitudes of eggs, "thronging the seas with spawn innumerable." as she does in the case of the seeds of plants and fruits. Lund, a Swedish naturalist, who pursued this investigation about a hundred years ago, found that one hundred mullets produced four millions of young! So we may imagine to what an extent fish may be multiplied when this science is carried to its highest perfection. One might almost magine Comus's threat might come true, and " the sea o'erfraught would swell " with its inhabitants, and Nature be "overlaid with waste fertility."

After the eggs are hatched, much skill is necessarv in their treatment and the supplying them with food 'suitable to these tender juveniles. Under the Roman Emperors, a Christian new and then was thrown into the carp-ponds as a honne bouche. But as such an article of diet would be expensive, and, indeed, might be difficult to find in all localities, other descriptions of animal food have to be furnished to the piscatory infants. Great care has to be observed in keeping the rising generations educated together of about the same age, as they are by no means particular about matching themselves with a fellow of their size; but if they can master a weaker brother, they devour him with as little scruple as a New-Zealander dines off a missionary. This immoral tendency is checked in them, as is that of rebellion in Christians, by keeping their bellies full with savory meat such as their soul leveth. With the degree of skill already attained, fish has been so increased in France as to favorably affect the diet of the people, and we may imagine the plenty of those dainty favorites of

Izaak Walton which the world may yet see. The spawn, or young, of fish can be transported to different parts of the country, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be conveyed across the Atlantic. In such case, in addition to our own admirable Ichthyology, we may enjoy that of Europe, too. The skill of a Delmonico shall not be tasked in those days to evoke the dear deceit (dear in more meanings than one) of a filet de sole out of a halibut. Nor shall the same lordly fish be compelled by the magic of the cuising to assume the counterfeit presentment of a turbot d la crême. Soles and turbot will we have good store, in their proper persons, and even-handed justice shall weigh them in their own scales to see if they be found wanting. Sardines shall swim in water around our coasts before they swim in oil upon our breakfast tables. Carp ponds will we have-and, if the carp ate the Christians once, by the body of Bacchus, but the Christians shall eat the carp then! Barbel, and red mullet, and Loch Fine hadde', and what not beside,

Freshet or puring brook, of shell o

we will have them all. Yes, let Jeremy Taylor say what he please, we will " suck in the delicious juices of fishes" to our hearts' content and

But we must catch our fish, as well as our hare, before we cook him, and it is in the hope of catching him that we have thrown out these lines, thus baited, into the swarming school of our readers. We pray them to consider how many mountain streams there are that might be made to teem with trout. Let them remember the vast number of pends everywhere that now produce only a few miserable pike, perch and pout, which might be swarming with the most delicate of fishes. And, if the good of the fish does not move them, let them reflect what an estate a well-stocked fish-pond might be made by an enterprising citizen. Do they know the prices that are paid for rare fishes in the market? We wish we could say that they are fabulous. They ought to be so, but they are not. And though their multiplication might, and should, reduce their prices to a more reasonable figure, they would still be most remunerative. The present fish erop of France is said to produce about \$1,200,000. When its waters are replenished, as they may be in four years, it is estimated that the amount may reach \$180,000,000! Cut it down in any way you like, you cannot escape from the fact that here is a way of taking tribute-money out of the fishes' mouths without a miracle. We are glad to see that attention has been drawn to the subject. The Legislature of Massachusetts appointed a Commission on the subject last year, which has just made a full Report. Dr. Garlick of Cleveland, Ohio, is preparing, if he have not already published it, a work which we have no doubt will be a valuable manual on the subject. There will be materials enough furnished for information to all who wish to turn their industry this way, and we hope they will be many.

We know that our unfriends accuse us of re garding all as fish that comes to our net. But we would assure our readers that we have no byends nor sinister design in these our exhortations. Nor would it be just to accuse us of Catholic pro clivities, because of this piscivorous homily of ours; though we are well aware that a distinguished gentleman failed of being President of the United States through such a charge made on grounds quite as material. But we think a larger admixture of lenten entertainment in our national diet would be of a physiological and psychological advantage. For ourself-we do not care who knows it-we are free to admit that we are, what Southey says Cowper was, "the most ichthyophagous of men," and we opine that whatever tends to temper the carnivorous propensities of the Americans by stimulating their piscivoracity will be wholesome to their souls, as well as toothsome to their bodies.

Our last European mail brings the following: "TOURISTS OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT. - The Voc

"We learn that 25,000 young trout were sent off, a few days back, from the establishment of pisciculture at La Buisse, near Voiren, for Valence, where they are from any slight injury they may have sustained from the journey. They seemed the day after their arrival in full vigor, and are voracionsly the food thrown to them. They are intended, it appears, for one of the fresh-water lakes, situated near the Mediterranean. Some hundreds of thousands are to be sent there." be kept for a short time to enable them to recove

It was reported the other day that a wealthy citizen proposed to devote some forty thousand dollars a year from his private income to the completion of the so-called Washington Monument. We have given our reasons for thinking that such an expenditure of money would be useless and wasteful, at the same time suggesting a highly appropriate purpose to which the monument might be put, without spending an additional cent upon it, nothing being needed except a change of name. If, however, the gentleman in question wishes to spend his forty thousand dollars, either for one year or for several, in a way to give him a permanent claim on the public gratitude, and to secure a lasting and most honorable monument for himself, we can tell

The New-York Society Library, the oldest public library in this city, has lately completed a fine building, in which there is spare room for a great many thousand volumes which the Library very much needs to give it anything like a claim to completeness. In fact, the Society is very much in the care in which Harvard College is described to have been, by the earliest writer who gives any ac count of that institution, and who speaks of it as having a great library with a few books in it. That s very much the condition of the New-York Society Library at this moment. Its disposable funds, and all the money which has lately been raised by way of donations or the sale of shares, have been ex pended in paying for the building, leaving no resource for the purchase of books except the very small and insignificant sum which remains from the annual assessments on members after paying the current expenses.

In the building, which is large and commodious, and in the limited number of books already on hand, an excellent foundation is laid for such a library as New-York exceedingly needs, but does not possess. The Aster Library is an admirable institution in its way, highly creditable to the liberality and intelligence of the founder, and to the good judgment of the gentlemen who have had and still have the control f it. That, however, is an institution chiefly use ful to professional men of letters or persons of entire leisure, who can command their time to study and to read. The circumstances that it is not open in the evening and that the books cannot be taken way make it a well hidden and inaccessible to the at the ensuing election, which takes place on the first waat bulk of the many souls in this city thirsty for Monday in August.

knowledge and for book, but whose day are engressed by necessar," toil and was can only give to reading and study to evening hours, or those per aps sastobed from sleep. A comparatively moderate sum, of which a part should be devoted toward purchasian books of the most immediate and pressing uccess sity, and the remainder set aside as a fund, the income of which should be devoted to annual add. tions to the library, would place this institution is the foremost rank it ought to hold, and would inmortalize the generous giver. In the long period of its existence this library, if we recollect aright, has only received one donation of any considerable amount, and that from a lady-a circumstance to which, perhaps, is due the special reading-room set apart in the new building for the convenience of the ladies. In this respect the New-York Society Idbrary has fared much worse than its much younger brother, the Boston Athenaum-a library established on the same general plan. That institution has received several magnificent donations from Boston merchants, and is in possession of large and productive funds both for the payment of current expenses and for the purchase of new books. How. ever we have shot ahead of Boston in many other respects, in the matter of public libraries we are still far behind her-a circumstance which ought not to be, especially since New-York has become the headquarters for the publication of American books.

There is no way in which donations to the public can be put to a better use, or with half so much security against misappropriation; and we hope that some large-hearted man may be found who, instead of building a freestone or marble palace in the Fifth avenue-to be converted in the course of a few years after be is forgotten under the ground into a boarding-house or a tavern-will choose ratier, by filling up the vacant shelves of the Sa. ciery Library, to build for himself a more permanext monument than can be constructed out of bricks and mortar.

The Sunday Atlas unsparingly praises the Mayor's new contractor Street Commissioner, Devlin, but says:

Devlin, but says:

"For the present, we entirely discredit the report in circulation, which has been referred to by The Daily Times, that all the principal positions in the department were bargained away to the Aldermen, to secure their votes for his confirmation, and that the Aldermen divided them up by lot! We can hardly swallow that story, and it is scarcely possible that it can be true. If, however, it be true, it will engender considerable trouble, not only for the Mayor and Commissioner, but for the Aldermen and the Democratic party. The important public offices of this city are not to be gambled for; and we are inclined to believe that the story of The Times in relation to the Alderthat the story of *The Times* in relation to the Aldermen disposing of the plunder connected with the Street Department, is all gammon."

-The editor of The Atlas is a Democratic ex-Alderman, very recently in the Council himself, and we venture to say that he knows the disgraceful story which he seems to contradict to be strictly and literally true. If he don't know it, it is because he chooses not to; he could know it beyond a doubt, in one hour, if he chose to apply in quarters which need not be pointed out to him. We object of course to the gambling, but even that isn't the worst of it. We think the Aldermen, in taking eleven throws to themselves, should have allowed one to the tax-payers. Do give them the ghost of a chance.

Precocity is usually regarded rather as a Northern than as a Southern peculiarity; yet the following letter, copied from The Atlanta [Ga.] Intelligencer, proves that the South has not entirely escaped the infliction:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10, 1856.

"Hep. James Buchanan. Dear Sir: The election is now over, and you are President. During the canvass I have hollered for you until I am hoarse, and my throat is sore, and I have spent all my small change. If you have got any office that would suits boy of my age (13 years), I would like to have it—and if not, please send me \$10.

"Yours, respectfully."

-That youth will get on. We can't exactly say whether he will die in a State prison, a lunatic asyum or a poor-house, but he is sure to live while he does live, by the exertion of his lungs rather than of his arms, and to get into some public place before he dies. There are several complaints of any one of which he may die; but modesty is not among

An intimate friend of Gov. King writes us from Albany as follows:

"The Governor did not seek any interview with the Mayor. That individual came to him unsolicited, and desired, and was treated courteously as any other mas would have been.

"The Governor told him very distinctly that he expected him to preserve the the peace of the city, and that he was against violence; but the laws must be Mr. Mayor Wood's version of the affair is econom-

-The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday says; "The Argus copies an apocryphal account of an interview between Gov. King and Mayor Wood. To interview between Gov. King and Mayor Wood.

interview between Gov. King and Mayor Wood. Tos-statement is a perversion in all essential particulars. It was dressed up by the Mayor for publication. Nothing was said by either, we presume, but what was appropriate and proper. The impropriety consists in sending a varnished and essentially untrue version of the interview to the newspapers." -This is all so; but we cannot help thinking

that those friends of Gov. King who volunteered to invite Wood's visit without consulting the Governor might also be convicted of presumption if as " impropriety."

WESTCHESTER Co.-Apportionment.-The Board of Supervisors have divided this County into three

Assembly Districts, as follows:

1. Eastchester, Morrissois, Westchester, West Parms and Fonkers—being five towns with a total representative population of 20,100 mg, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Piesset, New Rechelle, North Castle, Pelham, Foundridge, Rye, Sandale and White Plains—being eleven towns with a total regardance of the control of the cont date and White Plains—being elected lower with a total rep-scriptifier peopletion of 26,295.

3. Beifford, Cortianti, Lewishoro, N. w. Castle, North Salema Ossining, Somers and Yorktown—being eight towns with a total representative population of 21,923.

The First and Second are composed of the old Second

District, with the addition of Poundridge only. The Third is the old First District, minus Poundridge aforesaid. Practically, the new First District is's uburb of our city, mainly inhabited by New-Yorkers, and politically directed by them. Herein resides the Congressman elect, who in everything but his bed-

KENTUCKY.-The rival parties have nominated casdidates for Congress as follows:

Dist. American. Democratic.
I. Owen Grimes. Perry C. Burnett.
II. James L. Johnson. Samuel O. Peyton.
III. Warner L. Underwood. Joseph H. Lewis.
IV. Wm. C. Anderson. Albert G. Talbott.
V. Joshua H. Jawatt. V. Joshua H. Jewett.
VII. "Humphrey Marshall. Thomas H. Host.,
VIII. Roger W. Hanson. James B. Clay.
IX. "Leander M. Cox. J. C. Mason.
X. Wm. S. Rankin. J. W. Stevensoy. Joseph M. Eiliott.

" Members of the late House. -We recognize Messrs. J. L. Johnson w.d W. L.

rcom is a New-Yorker.

Ur derwood as prominent Whigs of other days. Most Talbott and Clay, who run on "Democratic" tickes are also old-line Whige—the latter a son of Heavy

Thomas L. Jones of Campbell is the American set James H. Garrard of Boyle the De mocratic candidate for State Treasurer - the only State office to be filed